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his party. But, whatever they may think of the methods of reform proposed by Senator Dallinger, they cannot fail to be grateful for the historical and descriptive work which he has done; for it must be a great aid to them in their attempts at reform.

The appendixes contain a bibliography, forms of ballots and other party documents, and the text of the Massachusetts Caucus Acts.

F. J. GOODNOW.

*Constitutional Studies.* By JAMES SCHOULER, LL.D. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1897. — xii, 332 pp.

*This Country of Ours.* By BENJAMIN HARRISON, Ex-President of the United States. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1897. — xxiv, 360 pp.

These two little books treat, from somewhat different points of view, the same general subject — namely, the constitutional law and practice of the United States. Their analysis of the constitutional law of the nation is substantially the same, though it must be said that Mr. Schouler is a little more national, both in principle and conclusion, than General Harrison. The first-named author is, therefore, as it seems to me, a little sounder, a little truer to a correct understanding of our history and a little more harmonious with present conditions and relations. In both cases, however, the analysis is elementary, and is apparently intended for the popular understanding. This needs no comment as to General Harrison's book, which professes to be only an enlarged revision of a series of popular papers printed first in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. On the other hand, Mr. Schouler's book is a course of lectures delivered before university students of jurisprudence. To me it seems rather too elementary for such a purpose, and to be better fitted for college students and general readers. The main purpose of Mr. Schouler's book is analytical, while the main purpose of General Harrison's book is practical. The former work is more valuable in that part which relates to the organic law of the commonwealths — a topic upon which General Harrison scarcely touches. On the other hand, General Harrison's book is extremely instructive in the description of the working of the general government. This is its chief merit: upon this topic it is not simply a popular study, but a work which can be used with great profit by the most scientific students of our public law.

JOHN W. BURGESS.